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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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Induction Policy

2. When a man reached he was 19th year, he was given an examination to determine his physical fitness. The number of potential inductees was determined on the basis of the examination of the entire class in its 19th year.
3. In their 20th year, members of a particular class received postal notification ordering them, if they lived in a large town or city, to report to the Regional Induction Commission (Rejonowa Komenda Uzupełnień - RKU). Those living in small towns or rural settlements had to report to the courthouse. [redacted] impression that most inductees came from the cities. They were instructed to have three days rations with them when they reported to the RKU or courthouse. There they were given a second physical examination. (This examination was quite superficial.) If they passed the second examination, they were assigned to a branch of service.
4. A class member could be deferred only if he was seriously ill, (e.g. advanced tuberculosis, cardiac condition, exceptionally poor eyesight, etc.), if he had only one year remaining in a technical or scientific course in school or if he was the chief means of support for his parents. [redacted] and heard of instances of such deferments.

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Volunteers

- 25X1 5. Since 1950, 18 and 19 year old Polish males have been permitted to volunteer without parental consent, but volunteers under 18 were not accepted under any circumstances. I heard from reservists and personally observed [] that many youths of these age groups volunteered for military service. Most of the volunteers came from rural areas (actual number or percentage not known to me). Volunteers were attracted by parades, the glamor of the uniforms, the prospect of better food, and the possibility of receiving NCO training and attending OCS. Most volunteers seemed to enter military service without having the least notion of what it was actually like.
- 25X16. [] Polish officers, EM, and reservists that a volunteer had the right to choose his branch of service. If, for example, a class member volunteered for the Air Force and was told that he was going into the infantry, he had the right to refuse to be sworn in.
- 25X1 7. Draftees were not permitted to select their branch of service. I have heard [] that at each call-up officers representing each branch of service sat in at the second physical examination and filled their recruit requirements.

8. Year Classes

<u>Branch of Service</u>	<u>Tour of Duty for EM</u>	<u>Oldest Class</u>	<u>Youngest Class</u>
Infantry	Since 1950; three years	1928	1931 (and possibly last group of 1932)
Armor	Since 1950; three years	1928	As above
KBW	In 1950, 28 months; since 1951; three years	Unk	Unk
WOP	In 1950, 28 months; since 1951; three years	Unk	Unk
Air Force, Navy and other Army branches	Three years	Unk	Unk

I heard from reservists that the class of 1928 was to be demobilized in October 1952.

- 25X9. [] in Opole
- 25X1 75040N-1757E/ [] that owing to the three year tour of duty, a draftee could reach the rank of a sergeant, which had been almost impossible under the previous system. The same NCO [] since a draftee could become a sergeant and could handle the job of a career sergeant, there was no real need of maintaining a large number of career sergeants in the service. Consequently, career sergeants had one of two choices: they could go to an Officer Candidate School if they possessed the physical and mental qualifications, or they could expect to be demobilized. 25X1

- 25X10. I know from observation [] and from officer reservists [] 25X1
- 25X1 [] that EM commissioned upon completion of OCS had to sign for a 12 year tour of duty. Actually, once an officer was in the service, he could be kept on active duty as long as the military service had need of him. Reserve officers were subject to recall at any time.

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Mobilization and Demobilization

11. I heard from officer reservists that since 1951 three classes were to be on active duty at all times. There had been no specific demobilization policy in operation between 1950 and 1952. In 1951, plans were laid for the coincident mobilization and demobilization, which were to go into effect in 1952. I did not hear of a "double call-up" (call-up of two classes at one time) in 1951 and know nothing further about this subject.

Reserve Training

- 25X1 12. As early as 1950 a reserve training program for officers and EM had been organized on paper, but it had not been put into effect prior to my defection. However, [redacted] an engineer reserve captain that he had completed a three-month reserve officer training course at Szrem /5225N-1658E/ near Poznan. He told me that stress was placed mainly on special tactics: Defense Against and Attack on, Army A (Obrona przeciw i Natarcie na Armia A). I think that Army A could refer to Army American. I know nothing further about this.
13. I know nothing about labor battalions, political reliability checks or special qualification evaluations, influx of recruits, percentage figures on mobilization or demobilization, or the over-all strength of the Polish Armed Forces.

- 25X1 1. [redacted] Comments: [redacted] probably referring to Szrem /5205N-1701E/.

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